

Investigation of the capture of ...
the solid phase, c_{10} and c_{20} are the initial amounts of basic substance and impurity in the ingot. To check these equations, distribution of the nitrates of silver, barium and lanthanum was studied during the oriented crystallization of ammonium nitrate. The crystals were grown by the Bridgman method, the melt being intermixed by a stirrer to ensure an even distribution of the impurities. $\lambda = 1 - \exp(-0.265v)$ was obtained for barium nitrate, $\lambda = 1 - \exp(-0.138v)$ for lanthanum nitrate, and $\lambda = 1 - \exp(-0.103v)$ for silver nitrate. It follows therefrom that λ does not depend on the charge of the impurity cation but on its size. The smaller the difference between the radii of the basic-substance cations and the impurity cations, the more easily the impurities are captured by the growing crystal. For B the result was $B = -0.500 + 0.535r_k$, where r_k is the radius of the impurity cation. λ decreases with decreasing r_k . The dependence of λ on r_k and the fact of its not depending on the charge of the impurity cation is explained by the large radius of the NO_3^- anion limiting the effect of its charge to the directly adjacent neighbor anions. There are 10 figures and 2 tables.

S/181/62/004/012/012/052
B104/B102

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1.10281-63

ACCESSION NR: AF3002904

8/0289/63/000/001/0025/0031

AUTHOR: Kirgintsev, A. M.; Sokolov, V. M.; Burlakova, N. I. 44

TITLE: On the mechanism of the magnetic treatment of water

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 25-31

TOPIC TAGS: boiler, feed water, magnetic treatment, magnetic field, corrosion, iron corrosion, oxygen, carbon dioxide, pH, ferrous ions, magnetite, calcium sulfate, calcite, scale, crystallization, crystallization nuclei

ABSTRACT: Magnetic treatment of boiler feed water was studied 1) to establish the type and quantity of iron corrosion products which go into the water during treatment and 2) to determine the effect of such products on slime precipitation. In part 1, distilled water was treated magnetically in three separate units (1, 2, and 3 in Figs. 1 and 2 of Enclosure). Units 1 and 2 consist of a glass or brass pipe with a concentric steel core inside and a set of electromagnets outside. Unit 3 consists of two steel flanged sleeves, between which a bronze

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ACCESSION NR: AFJ002904

spacing ring with a coil wound around it is clamped with steel bolts to form the two poles of an electromagnet; a concentric core is fastened inside the unit. In all three units, the water flows in the clearance between the core and the wall. Water flowing at a velocity of 1.2 cm/sec was exposed to magnetic field intensities of 420--1600 oersted. The carbon dioxide and oxygen content and the pH of the water were determined before and after treatment. Corrosion of the core or the wall of the steel sleeves in Unit 3 was evidenced by the presence of black sludge (magnetite); ferrous ions were detected in the treated water, and their concentration was quantitatively determined. Ferrous-ion concentration was found to be a function of magnetic field intensity, having a maximum at approximately 500 oersted, and of flow velocity, decreasing with an increase in the latter. Carbon dioxide content remained practically unchanged after the treatment, oxygen content dropped, and pH rose. The pH rise was attributed to corrosion to form ferrous ions as a result of the oxidation of metallic iron by oxygen. In part 2 a series of experiments was conducted with a solution of calcium sulfate, a typical scale-forming agent, to which an equal amount of magnetically treated distilled water was added. The mixtures were evaporated by boiling, and the amount of water evaporated up to the point at which crystals first appeared was recorded. The experiments proved that ferrous-ion

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concentrations in the 0.0001--0.0008-mg range caused crystallization before saturation was reached. It was assumed that the ferrous ions, which in boiler water may result from the thermal decomposition of ferrous carbonate, act as crystallization nuclei in the formation of, e. g., calcite crystals in the bulk of the feedwater. The fact that magnetically treated water preserves its properties for only about 24 hours is explained by the gradual oxidation of the ferrous ions to ferric. "In conclusion the authors of the article express their sincere gratitude to O. N. Lebedev and A. N. Khoze for their practical assistance and valuable advice during the accomplishment of this work." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables, and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Siberian Department AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Jul62 DATE ACQ: 24Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card

3/11

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.: AVVAKUMOV, Ye.G.

Calculations for fusibility curves of simplest binary systems. Report
. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser.khim.nauk no.2:8-19 '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.

Fluctuation model of a binary solution. Report No. 2. Izv. Sib.
otd. AN SSSR no.3:54-63 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KIRGINTSEV, A. N.

Thermodynamics of phase transitions of the second order in binary solutions. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* no. 7:42-49 '62
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; KIRGINTSEV, A.N.

Finding of break points on a curve. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.9:
2085-2087 S '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

S/181/63/005/003/033/046
B102/B180

AUTHORS: Kirgintsev, A. N., Kudrin, V. D., and Kudrina, K. N.

TITLE: Mathematical theory of zone recrystallization of binary systems

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 928-935

TEXT: The zone recrystallization of a binary system is investigated on the basis of the law $\lambda = \frac{N_2^I}{N_2^{II}} \frac{N_1^{II}}{N_1^I} = \text{const}$, governing the phase diagram. Instead of the molar ratios, the quantities of the phases of the two components can also be used to define $\lambda: c_2^I/c_2^{II} = \lambda c_1^I/c_1^{II}$, which also holds for an infinitesimal interface (dl) so that

$$\frac{dc_2^I}{c_2^I} = \lambda \frac{dc_1^I}{c_1^I}, \quad \frac{dc_2^{II}}{dc_1^{II}} = \frac{1-N_2}{N_2}, \quad \frac{1-N_2}{N_2} = \lambda \frac{c_1^I}{c_1^{II}}$$

A bar of length $L+b$ is considered for which

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$$c_1^* = \int_0^{l+l} N_{s-1} dl - \int_0^l N_s dl, \quad (7)$$

$$c_2^* = \int_0^{l+l} (1 - N_{s-1}) dl - \int_0^l (1 - N_s) dl. \quad (8)$$

The limiting concentration can be described by

$$\frac{dN(p)}{dp} = \frac{1}{\lambda} [N(p+1) - N(p)] [1 - (1-\lambda) N(p)]^2. \quad (21)$$

obtained from

$$\frac{1-N_s}{N_s} = \lambda \frac{1-F}{F}, \quad F = \int_0^{p+l} N_{s-1} dp - \int_0^p N_s dp \quad \cdot \frac{2}{l} = d$$

This, in the form

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$$\frac{dN_n(p)}{dp} = \frac{1}{\lambda} [1 - (1 - \lambda) N_n(p)]^2 [N_{n-1}(p+1) - N_n(p)] \quad (22)$$

with the boundary condition

$$N_n(0) = \frac{\int_0^1 N_{n-1}(p) dp}{1 + (1 - \lambda) \int_0^1 N_{n-1}(p) dp} \quad (23)$$

was processed on an electronic computer for $0 \leq p \leq 1$. The results are shown graphically as $S_n = f(n)$ or $g(p)$; the area S_n is defined in Fig 1 which represents zone refining for $\lambda > 1$. For $N_n = 1$

$$1 - N_n = \lambda \left[\int_0^{p+1} (1 - N_{n-1}) dp - \int_0^p (1 - N_n) dp \right], \quad (25),$$

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Mathematical theory of zone ...

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which is simplified for $1-N_{n-1}=1-N_n=1-N$: $1 - N = \lambda \int_0^{p+1} (1-N)^{1/p} dp$ and

according to Pfann $1-N = \lambda \exp(Bp)$ where $s^B = 1+B/\lambda$. Numerical results are given and discussed for 500 passages. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry); Institut matematiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Mathematics of SO AS USSR, Novosibirsk).

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1962 (initially)
November 17, 1962 (after revision)

Card 4/5

Mathematical theory of zone ...

S/181/63/005/003/033/046
B102/B180

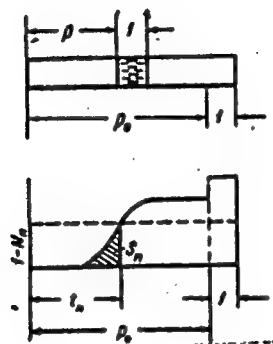


Fig. 1

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S/181/63/005/003/034/046
B102/E180

AUTHORS: Kirgintsev, A. N., Kudrin, V. D., and Kudrina, K. N.

TITLE: Electronic computer solution to the problem of the movement of impurity bands in zone refining of a finite ingot

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 936-941

TEXT: It is shown how the problem of zone refining can be prepared and solved with a computer. The features of the movement of impurity bands on successive passes of the melted zone are considered in particular. Considering an ingot of length $L+b$, where b is the length of the melted zone, with an impurity concentration at a distance l from the end after n passages given by $x_n(l) = d\phi_l/dl$, the relative impurity concentration can be given by

$$v_n = \lambda \left[\int_0^{p+1} v_{n-1} dp - \int_0^p v_n dp \right]. \quad (4)$$

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Electronic computer solution to the ...

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for the second part of the ingot (at distance p_0) from the end

$$y_n = y_n(p_0)(1 + p_0 - p)^{n-1}, \quad (5)$$

where

$$\frac{y}{y_0} = \frac{d}{d_0} : \frac{y}{y_0} = d : \frac{y_x}{(y)_x} = \frac{y}{y_0} : \frac{y}{y_0} = x \quad (2)$$

This kind of equation can already be solved by digital computer; this was done for the separation factor λ values 2, 1.5, 1, 0.8, 0.5 and 0.1. The distribution functions obtained have Gaussian shape, therefore the applicability of the equation $y_n = h \exp[-a(p_n - p)^2]$ was also checked. Its accuracy was found to be inadequate, but if two, instead of one, equation of that type were used (replacing a once by a_1 and once by a_2), accuracy is satisfactory. For $\lambda > 1$ the limiting distribution is determined according to Pfann: $y = A \exp(Bp)$. For large distances p_0 , $A \approx -B$ and

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Electronic computer solution to the ... S/181/63/005/003/034/046
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$y = -B \exp(Bp)$. B is defined by the relation $\lambda = B/(e^B - 1)$. B is tabulated for $0 < \lambda \leq 3.0$. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii (Institut of Inorganic Chemistry); Institut matematiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Mathematics of SO AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1962 (initially)
November 17, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3

L 12022-63 BTP(q)/BTP(m)/BDS APFC/ASD JD
 ACCESSION NR: AP3000636 8/0181/63/005/005/1483/1485
 AUTHOR: Kirgintsev, A. N. 53
 TITLE: Movement of impurities during zone refining of an infinite bar 52
 SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 1483-1485
 TOPIC TAGS: zone refining, fractionation coefficient

ABSTRACT: The author considers three cases of infinite rods containing impurities with the impurities occupying half the rod, with the impurities uniformly distributed through the rod, and with the impurities confined to a single zone (the zone of fusion). These are illustrated in Fig. 1 (see Enclosure 1). He derives an equation to express velocity of impurity movement in relation to fractionation coefficient. This is given in Equation (1) (Enclosure 2). An examination of the relation of this velocity to the fractionation coefficient shows that when the coefficient is greater than 0.5 Equation (1) may be used for finite rods as well as infinite. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 formulas.

Card 1/2

Inst. of Inorganic Chemistry

~~SECRET~~
KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; NIKASHINA, T.A.

Cocrystallization of barium and strontium oxalates. Zhur. neorg.
khim. 9 no.6:1450-1454 Je'63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR.

S/076/63/037/001/028/029
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Kirgintsev, A. N., Luk'yanov, A. V. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Vacuumless apparatus for the isopiestic determination of vapor pressures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1963, 233 - 235

TEXT: A vacuumless variant of the vacuum apparatus suggested by R. A. Robinson, D. A. Sinclair (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 56, 1830, 1934) for the isopiestic determination of vapor pressures is described. A glass cylinder of 140 mm diameter, 67 mm high, was sealed on top and bottom by duralumin disks of 10 mm thickness. Instead of by vacuum, the retardation of diffusion was eliminated by stirring of air with a magnetic mixer at 900 - 1000 rpm. The metal disk serving as bottom of the vessel has seats for 11 test cups, 24.5 mm in diameter, 10 mm high, made of glass, to hold the test solutions. The test cups are covered with polyethylene lids. The whole apparatus is placed in a double-walled plexiglass thermostat. The space between the walls is filled with air. The driving axle of the magnetic mixer projects through the thermostat. The water charge of the thermostat is mixed by a turbomixer. The drive and the heater are fed from a 6-v storage battery.
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Vacuumless apparatus for the...

S/076/63/037/001/028/029
B101/B186

The temperature in the thermostat is kept constant to within $\pm 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$.
The device has the advantage of needing no complicated vacuum apparatus.
Further it provides for stirring of the solutions in the test cups and for
round-the-clock checks. Tests showed that the concentration of a NaCl solu-
tion remained the same in all test cups after 48 hrs, i.e. the same tempera-
ture was maintained throughout the apparatus. An isopiestic determination
of salt solutions takes 1 - 5 days. There are 4 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Institut
neorganicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences USSR, Siberian
Department, Institute of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1962

Card 2/2

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; LUK'YANOV, A.V.

Study of ternary solutions by the isopiestic method. Part 1.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.12:2773-2775 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; LUY'YANOV, A.V.

Activity of alkali metal chlorides and ammonium chlorides
in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride. Dokl. AN SSSR
153 no.1:136-139 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.

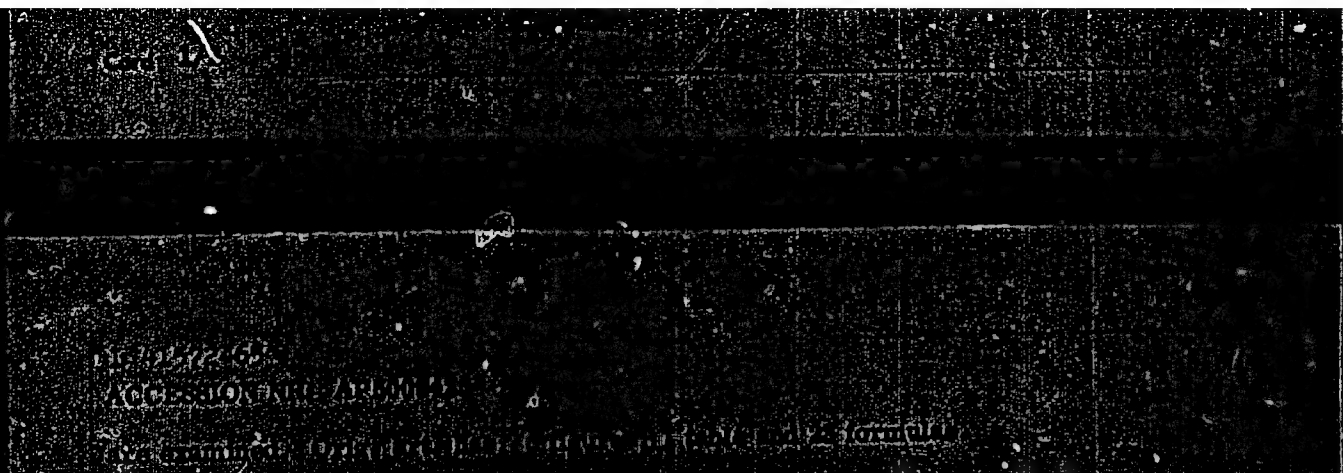
KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; AVVAKUMOV, Ye.G.

Effect of the rate of crystallization on the effectiveness of
zone purification. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. Khim. nauk no.2:
44-47 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

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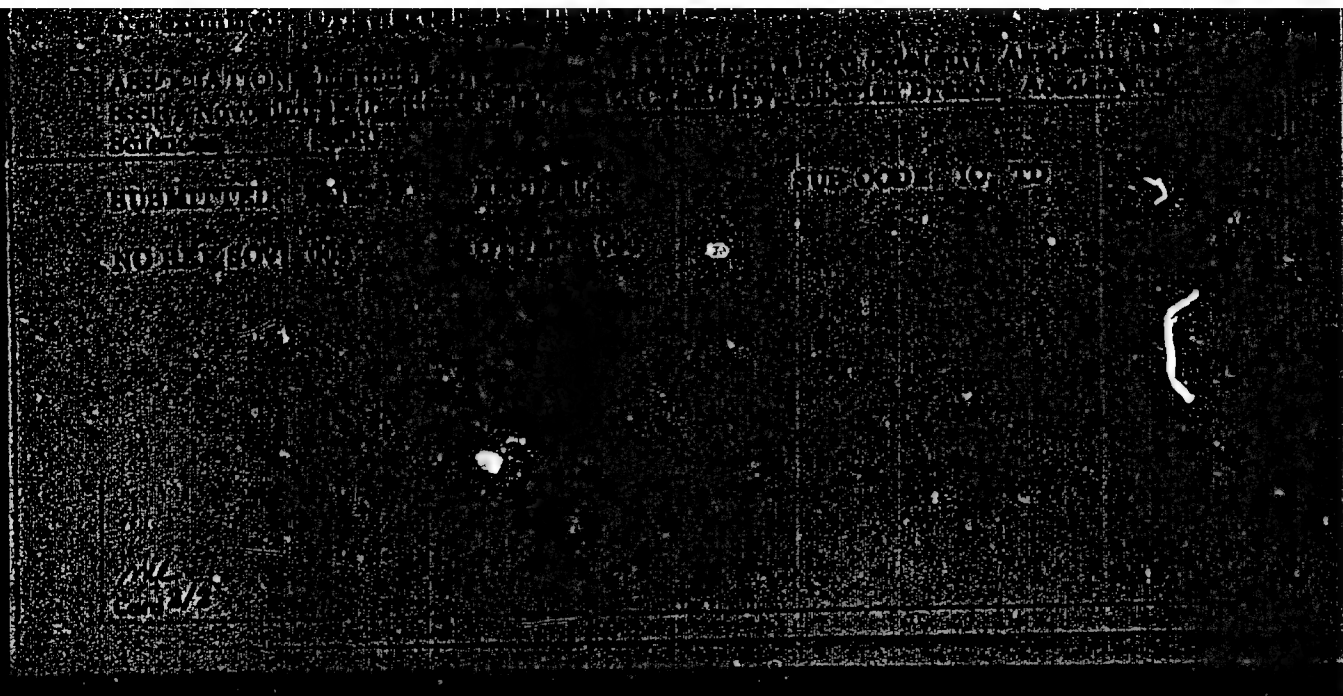


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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620005-7"

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; LUK'YANOV, A.V.

Study of ternary solutions by the isopiestic method. Part 4.
Radiokhimiia 6 no.4:449-454 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ACCESSION NR: APL028447

S/0181/64/006/004/1167/1171

AUTHORS: Kirgintsev, A. N.; Avvakumov, Ye. G.

TITLE: Some patterns of capture of nonisomorphous impurities during crystallizations of potassium nitrate from a melt

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 1167-1171

TOPIC TAGS: potassium nitrate, impurity capture, impurity distribution, crystal growth

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the distribution of different nonisomorphous impurities during directional crystallization of potassium nitrate. The impurities were: LiNO_3 , AgNO_3 , CsNO_3 , $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Y}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, KCNS , K_2SO_4 , and $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. The dependence of the distribution on the crystallization rate under conditions of constant stirring was examined. The separation factors of the impurities were determined, and it was found that the equation previously derived by the authors (FTT, 4, 3427, 1962), expressing the dependence of the separation factor of such nonisomorphous impurities on the crystallization rate during con-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034944

S/0181/64/006/005/1547/1548

AUTHORS: Kirgintsev, A. N.; Arvakumov, Ye. G.

TITLE: The concentration dependence of the separation factor

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 1547-1548

TOPIC TAGS: separation factor, crystal growth, concentration dependence

ABSTRACT: The authors used the equation $y = \lambda(1-p)\lambda^{-1}$ to determine the separation factor λ during crystal growth (y is the relative concentration and p is the relative length of the rod). This equation is transformed to a logarithmic expression, $\log y = \log \lambda + (\lambda - 1) \log (1-p)$, which, when graphed, will give the value of λ , either from the slope or from the intersection with the ordinate axis at $p = 0$. These should give the same value but do not at the low values obtained by the second method ($\lambda < 0.5$). If the first method gives λ_2 , the second λ_1 , it may be stated that the difference between the two becomes progressively greater as λ_1 becomes smaller, and when λ_1 falls below 0.2, λ_2 becomes negative. This peculiarity is due to the fact that, when $\lambda_1 < 0.5$, the separation factor depends

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034944

on the concentration in impurity concentration in the melt. Under these circumstances, λ should be computed by a different formula:

$$\lambda(p) = \frac{y(p)(1-p)}{1 - \int_0^p y(p) dp}$$

From this it follows that the separation factor increases rather sharply when the concentration in the melt is increased. The value of λ obtained by this formula agrees with λ_1 , computed by the second method, from the intersection with the ordinate axis. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Cord 2/2

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; VISYACINA, L.N.

Cocrystallization of lead sulfate and strontium at 100°C. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 9 no.1:233-235 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; YEFANOV, L.N. -

Viscosity of salt solutions undergoing transformations in the solid state. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:465-466 F'64.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; VISYAGINA, L.N.

Thermodynamics of solid solutions $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} - \text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ at 25° .
Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:698-701 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; BELOGRUDOVA, T.A.; YAKOBI, N.Ya.

Cocrystallization of lead chloride and fluoride from aqueous
solutions at 25°. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.4:1025-1026 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4033410

8/0076/64/038/003/0745/0747

AUTHOR: Kirgintsev, A. N.; Yefanov, L. N.

TITLE: Transition from a stable state into a metastable
II. Surface tension and viscosity of salol and salol mixtures with phenols in the melting point region.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1964, 745-747

TOPIC TAGS: surface tension, salol, phenyl salicylate, salol phenol mixture, viscosity, stable state, metastable state

ABSTRACT: The study of the surface tensions and viscosity polytherms of salol, and of mixtures of salol with phenol was undertaken in order to obtain more accurate values, since the available literature data is at times contradictory. The phase diagram was obtained for the system by studying the heating curves and using an MMT-1 thermistor for the temperature measurement. The capillary method was used for measuring the surface tension. For surface tension absolute values were not determined, only relative values in terms of changes of the surface tension. From the curve of surface tension vs. the temperature a small horizontal section near

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033410

the melting point is observed for salol. The dependence of surface tension of salol and phenol solutions in salol on the temperature is given in the figure. Near the melting point a sharp maximum exists for all the plots. The decrease in the maximum value and the formation of a break at 46 to 40 C is observed, which increases as the phenol concentration increases. To clarify these peculiarities on viscosity polytherms the differentiation by the difference method was used and "the energy of activation" of viscosity as a function of temperature was obtained. This "activation energy" was calculated by the following formula:

$$E/K = \frac{2.3026 \Delta \ln \eta}{\Delta T} T^2$$

where T, the differential interval, was taken as 2 C. It was found that $\ln \eta = f(1/r)$ has a break at the melting point. In this case on the coordinates $E/K = f(t)$ two lines were expected parallel to the t axis. In actuality, as in the case of surface tension polytherms, at certain temperature intervals the increase and the decrease of the derivative is observed. Salol was an exception. It has a small maximum at 38.5 C. Along with the peculiarities near the melting point there are periodic singularities in the polytherms. Their period changes from 3 degrees in mixtures with 25.8 mole % of phenol to 6 degrees in pure salol. Orig. art.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033410

has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
(Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences
SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4033410

ENCLOSURE: 01

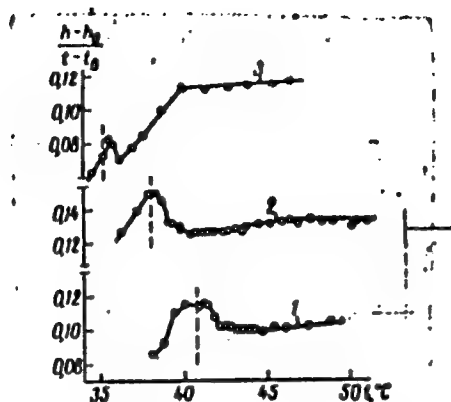


Fig. 3. The height of liquid rise in the capillary as a function of temperature for salol and salol-phenol mixtures on $(h-h_0)/(t-t_0)-f(t)$ coordinates. The broken line indicates the melting point: 1- salol; 2- salol 2.9 mole % of phenol; 3- salol 8.9 mole % of phenol.

Card 4/4

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; LUK'YANOV, A.V.

Inoplastic study of ternary solutions. Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim.
38 no.5:1291-1292 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR. Submitted May 13, 1963.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; IUK'YANOV, A.V.

Study of ternary solutions by the isopiestic method. Part 3.
Zhur. fiz. khim., 38 no.6:1603-1606 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; YEFANOV, L.N.

Transition from the stable state to a metastable state. Part 3.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.7:1820-1822 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.

Some regularities in the thermodynamics of ternary aqueous
salt solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no. 2:396-399 J1 '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.I.Spitsynym.

KIRGINTSEV, A.M.; YAKOVLEV, I.I.

Extraction equation for ternary aqueous salt solutions. Dokl.
AN SSSR 159 no.4:887-889 D '64 (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; YEFANOV, L.N.

Periodical singularities on the viscosity polytherms of tributyl phosphate and its solutions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no. 4:625-631 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; AVVAKUMOV, Ye.O.

Intercrystalline capture of a nonisomorphous mixture in oriented crystallization of a substance from a melt. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:638-642 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

BERGINTSEV, A.N.; AVVAKIMOV, Ye.G.; KULESHOV, I.M.

Separation factors of radioactive fission elements in the process
of directed crystallization of sodium nitrate. Radiokhimiya 7
no.1:3-7 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; AVVAKUMOV, Ye.G.

Relation between separation factors in binary and ternary systems.
Radiokhimiya 7 no.1:107-110 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KIROINTSEV, A.N.

Value D as dependent on recrystallization time. Radiokhimiya
7 no.4:486-488 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.

Solubility equation for ternary aqueous salt systems. Report 1;
Theoretical derivation of solubility equation. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.9:1591-1598 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR.

L 21118-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/T LIP(a) EN/END/00

ACC NR: AP6011962

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/65/010/003/0449/0450

AUTHOR: Kirgintsev, A. N.; Arvakumov, Ye. G.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, AN SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Method of mixing a melt during oriented crystallization

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 449-450

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, crystal growing, crystallization

ABSTRACT: A layer develops near the surface of a crystal growing in a melt that is either richer or leaner than the melt and interferes with proper crystal growth and its degree of purity. The mixing method proposed, intended to eliminate the layer, consists of spinning the partially filled crystal-growing ampoule about its own longitudinal axis. Comparative tests were made of various mixing methods with potassium nitrate samples. Test results indicate that a rotating mixer and spinning of the ampoule gives almost similar and better results than mixing by gas bubbles or by vibration, the latter method having no appreciable effect. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

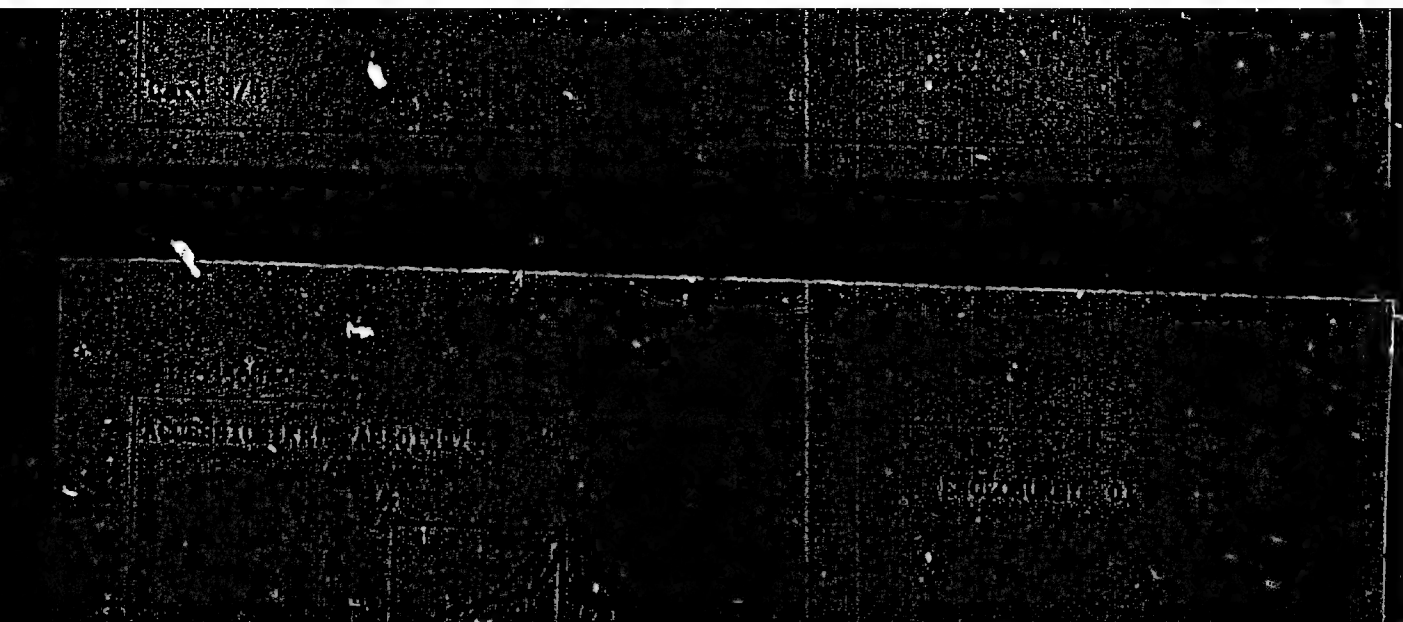
SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 23May64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

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UDC: 548.52

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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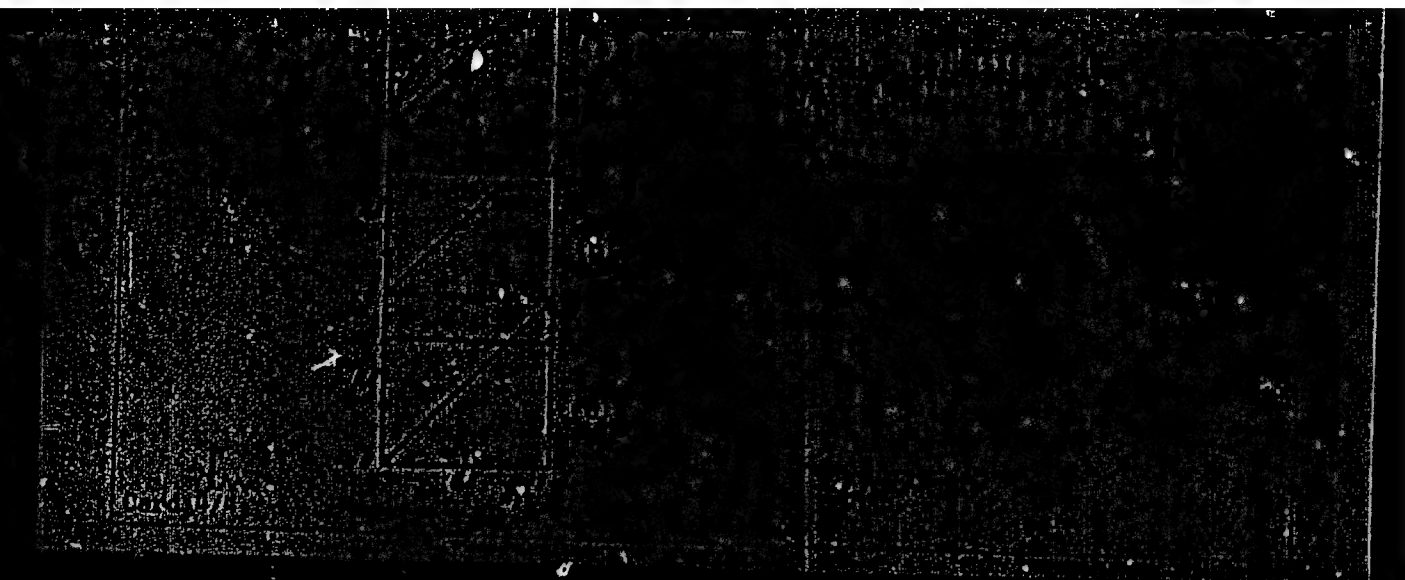


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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620005-7"

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; BELOGRUDOVA, T.A.

Double salt of lead nitrate and lead oxalate. Zhur.neorg.khim.
10 no.8:1946-1947 Ag '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Submitted December 7, 1964.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; AVVAKUMOV, Ye.G.

Capture of impurities in oriented and volume crystallization. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 10 no.9:2187-2191 3 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; SOKOLOV, V.M.

Effect of the preliminary action of magnetic field on the crystallization of calcium sulfate from aqueous solutions containing iron sulfate. Koll. zhur. 27 no 5:697-701 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; SOKOLOV, V.M.

Effect of the preliminary action of magnetic field on the thermal decomposition of aqueous calcium bicarbonate solutions. Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:702-704 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut nerorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; AVVAKUMOV, Ye.G.

Thermodynamics of fused salts with a common ion. Usp. khim. 34
no. 154-175: Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. In. citat neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.

Calculation of the heats of solution of salts in water from
the temperature dependence solubility. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39
no. 1:177-179 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Submitted December 13, 1963.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; LUK'YANOV, A.V.

Isopiestic study of ternary solutions. Part 5. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3;
744-748 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KIRILINSEV, A.N., LUK'YANOV, A.V.

Study of ternary solutions by an isopiestic method. Part c.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1236-1239 My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii, Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; AVVAKUMOV, Ys.C.; WILLEN, A.T.

Behavior of alkali metal impurities in the electrolysis of
cesium salts from a melt. Dokl. AN SSSR 164, no. 1:1315-1318
0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo nauchnogo tsentra AN SSSR.
Submitted March 29, 1965.

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; ABRAMOVICH, Ye.D.

Thermodynamics of ion exchange in inorganic solutions. Dokl. AN
SSSR 165 no.1:140-143 N '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo Otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Submitted March 29, 1965.

DZHIGIRIS, D.D.; KIRGIZBAYEV, I.B.

Durability of thermolime concretes manufactured from baraban
sands with their partial activation. Izv. Ak. Turk. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no. 3:123-126 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut seymostoykogo stroitel'stva Ak. Turkmenakoy SSR.

KIRGIZBAYEV, R.

Therapeutic work of the Aktash Climatological Sanatorium during
1955-1959. Sbor.trud.Uz.gos.nauch,-issl.in .kur.i fizioter. 17:
96-98 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

ACC NR: AP6022429

SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/66/000/001/0071/0079

AUTHOR: Kirgizbayev, Zh.

ORG: no. 2

TITLE: The problem of stability in the programmed motion of a point of variable mass when the rotation of the earth is taken into account

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 71-79

TOPIC TAGS: earth rotation, ordinary differential equation, approximation method, variable mass system

ABSTRACT: Equations of the form

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{x} &= 2\omega (\cos \theta \dot{z} + \sin \theta \dot{y}) + \omega^2 x + \frac{\dot{m}}{m}(\alpha - 1) \{-\omega [(R_0 + \\ &\quad + z) \cos \theta + y \sin \theta] + \dot{x}\} - \frac{k}{m} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \dot{x}, \\ \ddot{y} &= -2\omega \sin \theta \dot{x} + \omega^2 R_0 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \omega^2 \sin \theta (y \sin \theta + \\ &\quad + z \cos \theta) + \frac{\dot{m}}{m}(\beta - 1) (\omega x \sin \theta + \dot{y}) - \frac{k}{m} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \dot{y}, \\ \ddot{z} &= -2\omega \cos \theta \dot{x} + \omega^2 R_0 \cos \theta + \omega^2 \cos \theta (y \sin \theta + z \cos \theta) +\end{aligned}$$

Card 1/2

1. 113545-65

ACC NR: AP6022429

$$\left(+ \frac{m}{m} (\gamma - 1) (\omega x \cos \theta + \dot{z}) - \frac{h}{m} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right)$$

describing the motion of a point of variable mass, are studied for the case of programmed motion with the earth's rotation considered. Equations of perturbed motion are derived and Lyapunov's second method is used to analyze the conditions for stability of this system. Orig. art. has: 25 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

LS

Card 2/2

KIRGIZOV, G. I.

Country	: USSR	
Category	: Farm Animals.	
	The Honey Bee.	Q-5
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 74k61	
Author	: Kirgizov, G. I.	
Institut.	: -	
Title	: Watering with Sun Warmed Water.	
Orig Pub.	: Pchelovodstvo, 1958, No 1, 56	
Abstract	: In early spring vessels with water are placed into containers with wax melting in the sun in order to warm the water.	

Card: 1/1

KIRGIZOVA, R.I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Dynamic
observations of the state of capillaries in pregnancy."
Stalingrad, 1958, 23 pp. (Stalingrad State Med Inst)
200 copies (KL, 39-58, 112)

- 65 -

KIRQUYEV, G.I.

Diathermocoagulation of treating rhinophyma. Sov.med. 21 Supplement:
25 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskoy kliniki Severo-Osetinskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta i respublikanskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
dispansera.

(DIATHERMY) (NOSE--DISEASES)

KIRCHENHAJER, A.

"Dynamic phenomena in relays." p. 13, (TELEKOMUNIKACIJE, Vol. 2,
No. 4, Oct. 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 3,
No. 12, Dec. 1954, uncl.

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology

C-8

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 7763

Author : Kirhenmajer Antun

Inst : -

Title : Concerning the Kinetics of a Boiling Water Reactor

Orig Pub : Publ. Elektrotechn. fak. Univ. Beogradu. Mat. i fiz., 1958,
No 16, 35 s., 11.)

Abstract : Subject to certain simplifications, the author analyzes a boiling-water reactor having the following fundamental properties: relative variation in the specific power and the relative variation in the heat flux through the surface of the heat-producing elements is independent of the coordinates, and the velocity of the steam bubbles is independent of the coordinates and of the time. The behavior of the system is considered for small variations of power. The results of the calculations are presented in the forms of graphs that show the regions of values of certain parameters, corresponding to the stability of the reactor, and also graphs of

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

KIRHENSTEINS, A.

Science of microbiology in the 20 years of Soviet Latvia.
Vestis Latv ak no.7:147-152 '60. (KRAI 10:7)
(LATVIA--MICROBIOLOGY)

BASIC, Marko, dr.; KIRHMAJER, Vladimir, dr.; KERNC, Kresimir, dr.

Our experience in the treatment of malignant ovarian tumors.
Liječn vjesn. 85 no.1:15-20 '63.

1. Iz Zavoda za radiologiju Opće bolnice "Dra M. Stojanovica"
u Zagrebu.

(OVARIAN NEOPLASMS) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(NEOPLASM RADIOTHERAPY) (NEOPLASM STATISTICS)

5

KIRI, K.

"Preparation of eggs in time for incubators."

PER BUKUJESINE SOCIALISTE., Tirane, Albania., Vol. 13, No. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclass

KIRIAK, Udresku

RUMANIA/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24333

Author : Kiriak, Udresku

Inst : -

Title : Contribution to the Study of Fish Parasites of Balty
Komana. Communication I. Monogenetic Trematodes.

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C.I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1957, No 13,
149-155

Abstract : In 8 species of fish, 10 species of monogenetic trematodes were found, among them the crucian *Dactylogyrus vastator*, pathogenic to the host. *D. bicornis* in gorchak and *Ancyrocephalus cruciatus* in groundlings were found for the first time on Rumanian territory. *Umbra canina* is identified for the first time as a host of *Monogenea* (*Gyrodactylus* sp.).

Card 1/1

97-58-5-14/14

AUTHOR: Kiriakidi, G.I., Engineer

TITLE: Calculation of Reinforced Concrete Elements of T-Cross Section Subjected to the Combined Effects of Bending and Eccentric Loadings (K raschetu na prochnost' izgibayemykh i vnetsentrenno szhatykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov tavorogo secheniya.)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, No. 5, USSR, 1p 200

ABSTRACT: Further criticism of an article under the above title by N.L. Tabenkin which was published in Beton i Zhelezobeton 1957. No. 6. Editorial notice: The previous criticism by Chien Sen-Jung (China) should be considered by the Scientific and Research Institutes ASIA USSR and by the Giprodis of the ~~Gosstroy-proyekt~~, Gosstroy USSR, when publishing the new edition of the Instructions for the Calculation of Reinforced Concrete Constructions. (I 123-55)

Card 1/1 1. Reinforced concrete--Applications 2. Beams--Mechanical properties 3. Beams--Mathematical analysis

KIRIAKIDI, G.I., starshiy prepedavatel'

Stability analysis of bent and eccentrically compressed reinforced
concrete T-elements. Trudy NISI no.6:55-69 '58.

(MIRA 12:6)

(Girders)

KIRIAKIDI, G.I.

[Supporting power of eccentrically elongated reinforced concrete elements during the operation of transverse forces; lecture by G.I.Kiriakidi for students and the teaching staff] Nesushchaia sposobnost' vnetsentrenno rastianutyykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov pri deistvii poperechnyykh sil; lektsiia G.I.Kiriakidi dlia studentov i professorsko-prepodavatel'skogo sostava. Rostov-na-Donu, 1964. 32 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GUSNIYEV, M.A.; MUSALOV, G.G.; KIRIAKIDI, L.M.

Kymograph with the time register. Lab. delo 7 no.12:43-44 D '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Dagestanskiy meditsinskiy institut, Makhachkala.
(KYMAGRAPH)

GUSNIYEV, M.A.; MUSALOV, G.G.; KIRIAKIDI, L.M.

Three-way mercury dynamograph. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.12:1505-1507 D
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. From the Department of Physiology, Dagestan Medical Institute,
Makhatchkala.

(MANOMETER)

PETKOV, Il.; KAPNILOV, St.; BOTEV, Sht.; PEKHLIVANOV, P.; KIRILAKOV, Iv.

Treatment of severe forms of alopecia areata with hormonal and neuroplegic drugs. Dermato vener Sofia 1 no.1:12-16 '62.

1. Iz Katedrata po kozhni i venericheski bolesti pri VMI, Sofia (Rukovoditel na katedrata prof. L. Popov) i Nauchno-izsledovatel'skii kozhno-venerologichen institut, Sofia (Direktor prof. P. Popkhrystov).

2. Otgovoren redaktor, "Dermatologiya i venerologiya" (for Petkov).

3. Chlen na Redaktsionen suvet, "Dermatologiya i venerologiya" (for Botev).

KIRIAKOV, Iv.; BONEV, A.; SPIROV, G.

Some observations on the distribution of syphilis. Suvr. med.
(Sofia) 16 no.7:405-408 '65.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatel'ski koshno-venerologichen institut
(direktor prof. P. Popkhristov).

LORENT, S.; KIPZAKOV, G.

Medicinal nutrition in skin diseases. Dermatol venereol Sofia 3
no.2:119-121 '64.

KIRIAKOV, K. : PARGOV, N.

"Maritsa River Basin, Dimitrovgrad", P. 26, (MIRDO DFLO, Vol. 9, No. 8,
Aug. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EFAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KIRIAKOV, K.

Meteorologija i klimatologija s osnovi na zemedelskata meteorologija. Sofia, Zemizdat, 1957. 234 p. [Meteorology and climatology with bases of agricultural meteorology; a university textbook. illus., bibl., graphs, tables]

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (IEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 10,
Oct. 58

KIRIAKOV, K.

KIRIAKOV, K, TELKIEV, G.

"The Introduction of Crossed Corn in Bulgaria is Necessary to Obtain a Higher Yield."
p. 49.(KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE) Vol. 8, No. 4, 1953, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions L.C. Vol. 2, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

KIRIAKOV, K; TELKIEV, G.

"Good Quality of Seed is a Necessary Condition for the Production of High Yields of Hardy Corn", P. 16. (KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 10, No. 3, Mar. 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

KIRIAKOV, K.

KIRIAKOV, K. Hybrid corn. p. 16. Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1956 KOOPERATIVNO
ZEMEDELIE. Sofia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

KIRIAKOV, Kh.; PETKOV, P.

A possibility of polarographic determination of alkaloids
used a complex salt $K(BiJ_4)$. Folia med. (Plovdiv) 6 no.5:
297-300 '64.

1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Iv.P.Pavlova, g.
Plovdiv, Bolgariya, Kafedra meditsinskoy khimii (Vrach
rukovoditel' dotsent P. Peychev [P.Peichev]).

MIRCHEV, M.; KIRIAKOV, Kf; GESHV, I.; KOL'KOVSKI, P.

Industrial hygiene at construction of railroad tunnel.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.4:43-51 1956.

1. Iz Transportnii med. inst. (Direktor: M. Mirchev, Kand.
na med. nauki).
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
in railroad tunnel construction (Bul))

ALEXSIEVA, Tsv.; KIRIAKOV, Kr.

Effect of lead on painters using minium. Suvrem. med., Sofia
7 no.4:61-66 1956.

1. Iz Nauchnoissled. inst. po trudova khigiena i profes. bolesti
(Direktor: M. B. Lukanov). Nauchan grupa pri Transportnii med.
inst. (Direktor: kand. na med. nauki M. Mirchev).

(LEAD POISONING,

hazard in painters using minium (Bul))

ENEV, E.; KIRIAKOV, Mr.

Diabetes mellitus following cerebrocranial injury. Suvrem.med.,
Sofia no.6:125-128 '59.

(BRAIN wds.& inj.)

(DIABETES MELLITUS etiol.)

KIRIAKOV, K.; VASILEVA, M.

Physiological characteristics of work of radiotelephone
operators. Suvr. med. 12 no.10:13-18 '61.

(OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS)

KIRIAKOV, M.

"New boring machine for holes for explosives."

TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, no. 5, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, ^{Sept.}~~Jun~~ 59 ,
Unclas

MOSIASHVILI, G.I.; TOPURIDZE, K.V.; KIRIAKOVA, N.G.

Azotobacteria efficiency in vineyard soils. Mikrobiologiya 32
no.5:835-837 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya GruzSSR,
Tbilisi.

KIRIAKOVA, N.T.

Antagonistic interrelationships of the grapevine microflora. Izv.
AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 14 no.9:47-64 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut vinogradarstva, vinodeliya i plodovodstva Akademii
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk Gruzinskoy SSR.
(GRAPES) (RHIZOSPHERE MICROBIOLOGY)

KIRIALOV, N. P.

"A Study of the sesquiterpene alcohol schairol in the *Ferula Pyramidata* (Kar. et Kir.)
Eug. Kor. (Syn. *F. paniculata* LDB)". Kirialov, N. P. (p. 154)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (*Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii*) 1943, Volume 13, no. 3.

KIRIALOV, N. P.

"On the Crystalline Products of Thermal Dissociation of the Ferula pyramidata (Kar. et Kir.) Eug.Kor.resin." by N. P. Kirialov (p. 1534)

SC: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 9

KIRIAKOV, K.

On chronic neuro-intoxication with tetraethyl lead in commercial aviation. Suvrem.med., Sofia no.8:42-48 '59.

(LEAD POISONING)

(PETROLEUM toxicol.)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM dis.)

ACC NR: AT6034603

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3232/66/000/003/0028/0035

AUTHOR: Balyas, I. N.; Kirianaki, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of optimum contact decoder circuits for instruments with standard time measures and PT digital projection displays

SOURCE: L'vov. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Kontrol'no-izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 28-35

TOPIC TAGS: digital decoder, system reliability, optimal automatic control, flip flop circuit

ABSTRACT: Among the multitude of luminous indicators differing both in design and principle only digital projection displays and front-illuminated displays can give images of symbols of the most varied configuration, greatest clarity and correctness of form, of any size, and of the necessary hue and brightness. In PT displays digit size may vary from 30 to 200 mm depending on distance between display and screen, the background may be formed by colored light, etc. Decoders and control devices are provided for correct operation of the digital display instrument, as well as for converting the code used in forming the counting decades of the multiunit pulse counter into the code controlling the operation of the digital display. These devices consist of various contact and contactless elements, which in many cases are intolerably numerous.

Card 1/2